

TERMS

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR 1826.

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AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE BURLINGTON COUNTY GAZETTE, KENTUCKY.

KITCHEN GARDENING.
As every farmer is interested in the best method of cultivating a common kitchen garden, I have collected as much information on that subject as my means could furnish. I found that many farmers are in the habit of purchasing seeds from the people denominated "Shakers," and I imagined that an account of the Shakers' method of cultivating the most useful plants of the kitchen garden would be very acceptable. In the annexed directions, I have embraced a course of operations which I received from Richard Treat, the oldest gardener at the Shaker village in New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y. The hospitality and friendly attention of this people, and their readiness to communicate whatever they believed might be useful to the industrious cultivators of the earth, could but excite gratitude and admiration. Leaving out of view what we are disposed to call errors in their religious creed, we may confidently say, that everything visible among them exhibits the traits of genuine Christian benevolence, amiable manners, and highly cultivated understandings.

Lettuces.—It should be sown as early as it can be raised into the ground, for it cannot be injured by early frosts. Dr. Hammond sows a bed for early lettuce late in the preceding fall. It ought to be sown in rows sixteen inches apart between vacant rows intended for some other plant. For as the lettuce will soon be pulled out, other rows of later vegetables may occupy the whole bed.

Radishes.—Should be sown in drills, eight inches apart, the last week in March. The beds should be made of horse manure fresh from the stables, well mixed with good garden mould. Often loosen the soil about them while growing and keep the weeds out.

Onions.—These should be sown about the 25th of April, in drills sixteen inches apart, about a foot and a half deep, and raked in lightly with the back of the spade. The beds having been well worked with thoroughly rotted manure, at least five inches deep, they will be up very uniformly in about fourteen days.

Use them as soon as they are just up, sufficient to be hoed carefully without injury. Let them be hoed six or seven times during the season. The tops will fall about the 10th of August, but they will continue to grow until about the first week in September. They must not be pulled until the tops become dry; between biennial, onions never produce seed until the second year.

Cucumbers.—Should always be sown on the same beds, for experience has demonstrated, that the crops become better, after being raised on the same beds for many years in succession.

Parsnips.—They should be sown about the 25th of April, but Dr. C. Gregory prefers the last week in March; and selects a dry sandy or loamy bed, which will admit of the earliest culture. He says, parsnips here are so poisonous in damp ground. They should be sown in drills, twenty inches apart, and three-fourths of an inch deep, and rake in lengthwise of the drills. The beds should be previously well worked and manured; and afterwards frequently hoed, which is all the care required.

Beets and Carrots.—They should be sown about the 25th of April, in drills three fourths of an inch deep, and twenty inches apart. If carrots are in drills but sixteen inches apart and half an inch deep, it is about as well. The ground prepared and the seed sown in as for onions.

Carrots.—They should be planted about the 25th of April, in drills by pairs, six inches apart, so that one row of bushes may serve for the pair of drills. There should then be four feet space, from centre to centre, between the pairs of drills. The drills should be half an inch deep, and the seed sown in lengthwise of the drills.

They should be hoed once, then bushed, and hoed once after being bushed. From this time, merely pull out the weeds.

Garden Beans.—Should be planted about the middle of May, half an inch deep, in rows. The rows for bush beans should be three feet apart, with the hills in a row two and a half feet from each other. The rows for pole beans should be four feet apart, and the hills in a row three feet from each other.

They should be hoed three times before the flowering time; but must never be hoed when wet with dew or rain.

Alfalfa, Cucumbers and Squashes.—They should be planted about the middle of May; cucumbers for pickling may be planted the middle of June. The hills may be three or four feet apart. The ground should be as well prepared as for cions. And they must be hoed three times before time for vines to run. Afterwards pull out the weeds.

In this part of the country a situation should be selected for cucumbers, which will be shaded from eleven o'clock in the forenoon, until three o'clock in the afternoon; and where they are exposed to the sun the rest of the day.

Cabbages.—They should be transplanted into the beds where they are to grow about the 20th of May; they having been sown in a small bed for plants about a month previous. The ground must be well mellowed and manured, before they are transplanted.

They should be hoed in the morning, when the dew is on, once each week, until they begin to head.

Ohio Cheese and Flour,

50 BBL'S BEST OHIO FLOUR,
30 CUBIC Western Reserve CHEESE of
superior quality just received, and for sale at the
Store of
G. W. ANDERSON.

January 6, 1826—11

DOMESTIC.

Boundary of the United States on the Pacific Ocean.—On the 31st of January last, the President of the United States communicated to Congress, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 18th of that month, a Report from the Secretary of State, with the correspondence with the British government, relating to the boundary of the United States on the Pacific Ocean. The report consists of a letter of instructions from Mr. Adams, when Secretary of State, to Mr. Rush, which the latter was Minister in London; of an extract from a despatch from Mr. Rush, containing an account of his discussions with the British plenipotentiaries on the subject; protocols of conferences; and of a paper specifying the conditions, as to the boundary to which the United States would accede, and a paper declaratory of those in which Great Britain would acquiesce.

The settlement of our boundary on the Pacific Ocean is daily becoming more and more important. Independently of the expediency of preventing future conflicts, by an early adjustment of the line of coast over which our government is hereafter to exercise sovereign jurisdiction in that quarter, the claims of those who are engaged in the fur trade, the fisheries, in the traffic with the Indians of that coast, and in the intercourse with the Islands in the Southern Pacific, and with China, demand the earnest attention of our constituted authorities. In a word, the interests of navigation and commerce are deeply involved in the question of national right and jurisdiction in that region.

The parties that have had territorial claims on the extreme western part of this continent, are Spain, Russia, Great Britain, and the United States. The facts upon which they respectively rest, are distinctly adverted to in the instructions of Mr. Adams, and the letter of Mr. Rush. This correspondence however, is no later than the 12th of August, 1824, and is antecedent to the treaty with Russia, which, although formed at St. Petersburg on the 17th of April, 1824, was not consummated, by an exchange of ratifications at Washington, until the 11th of January, 1825. By the third article of that treaty, it was stipulated that, hereafter there should not be formed, by the citizens of the United States, any establishment upon the north-west coast of America, nor in any of the Islands adjacent, to the north of 54 degrees and 40 minutes of north latitude; and, on her part, Russia engaged that none should be formed by her subjects, or under her authority, south of the same parallel of latitude. The claim of Russian sovereignty, consequently, may be regarded as having been virtually quieted, and fixed at the latitude of 54 degrees 40 minutes north.

By the third article of the treaty with Spain, of the 23d of February, 1819, the boundary line between her former possessions and those of the United States, is described by the Sabine, the Red river, the Arkansas, and latitude 42 degrees north, to the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean. To this arrangement it is understood the new government of Mexico has made no objection, and is willing to confirm. All the territorial rights of Spain, north of latitude 42 degrees, north, have, therefore, been transferred to the United States.

The Spanish and Russian claims having been thus amicably settled, there only remains the conflicting claims of the United States and Great Britain.

The right of the United States to territory on the north-west coast rests upon that of Spain, which, as far as actual discovery could give it, was prior to the right of every other nation; upon the entrance of the Columbia river, and the name given to it, by Captain Gray, an American citizen; upon the exploration of the same river, over land, by Captains Lewis and Clarke, upon the settlement of Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia river, under the protection of the United States; and upon the restoration of that establishment, as an American possession, in 1811, by Great Britain.

According to the letter of Mr. Rush to Mr. Adams, the British plenipotentiaries opposed the claim of the United States upon grounds extremely vague, and entirely unsatisfactory. They adverted to the navigation of Drake and Cook to that direction, to trading posts, said to have been formed in several places with the consent of the Indians, and insisted that the unoccupied parts of the North West coast were as open as they had ever been for the formation of new settlements.

The leading object of each party has been to gain the sovereignty of the country through which the Columbia river and its tributary streams pass. The pretensions of Great Britain, from the feeble manner in which her negotiators were enabled to support them, amount, in reality, to nothing more than the occasional excursions of her traders among the Indians, and such transient fixtures as were necessary to their comfort for the moment. These can be ultimately sustained against the right of the United States, founded, as it is, upon the surveys of the shore, up to a very high northern latitude, by the first European discoveries of America; upon the examination of the mouth of the Columbia by Captain Gray, and the national expedition of Lewis and Clarke, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. If Great Britain had not considered Astoria, on the Columbia, which had been taken by her agents during the late war, as part of the territory of the United States, she would hardly have restored it in 1813, in fulfillment of the stipulation in the first article of the treaty of Ghent.

To comprehend the subject more fully, the reader will understand, that by the third article of the convention between the United States and Great Britain, of the 29th of October, 1818, the country and waters in dispute were, for the space of ten years, to be free and open to the vessels, citizens, and subjects, of the two powers. Mr. Adams, in his instructions to Mr. Rush, and it down as a basis of negotiation, that the application of colonial principles of exclusion could not be admitted by the United States as lawful, upon any part of the Northwest Coast of America, or as belonging to any European nation. This basis is assumed upon the fact of the independence of the American nations, the rights of territory surviving to them, and the necessity there will be for room for the accommodation of their future population. Mr. Adams viewed it as a necessary consequence of the existing state of things, that, henceforth, the American continent would no longer be subject to colonization. He instructed Mr. Rush to propose to the British government an article, similar to the third article of the convention of the 29th of October, 1818; and with a view to draw a definite line of demarcation for the future, to stipulate that no settlement should hereafter be made on the North-west coast, or on any of the Islands thereto adjoining, by citizens of the United States north of latitude 51, nor by British subjects south of 51 or north of 54. Latitude 51 is the degree at which the United States are willing to limit their future

settlement, it being understood that the Columbia river branches that far north. As, however, Mr. Adams observed, the boundary line already ran in latitude 49 to the Rocky Mountains, Mr. Rush was authorized, should it be earnestly insisted on by Great Britain, to consent to carry it, in continuation, on the same parallel, to the sea. Mr. Rush, eventually, submitted to the British plenipotentiaries a paper proposing the continuance of the third article of the convention of the 29th of October, 1818, for a further term of ten years, and limiting British settlements within the latitudes of 51 and 53 north. The British plenipotentiaries also submitted a paper, proposing to amend the stipulation of the third article of the convention in question, and to substitute, as a boundary line, from the Rocky Mountains, the 49th degree of latitude, to the point where that parallel strikes the great north-eastern branch of the Oregon, or Columbia river; thence, down along the middle of the Oregon or Columbia; to its junction with the Pacific ocean; the navigation of the whole channel to be perpetually free to the citizens and subjects of both parties; no settlements to be made by either party within the line assigned to the other, settlements already formed to continue to be occupied, at the pleasure of the proprietors, for ten years; and, for the same period, citizens and subjects to pass and repass as heretofore, by land and water, to trade as formerly, without duty or impost, subject only to the local regulations which, in other respects, the parties may find it necessary to enforce within their respective jurisdictions.

From the exposition of the American claim and the British pretension, it will be seen that the main point of difference between the United States and Great Britain, on this subject, is, that the former are willing to continue the boundary line along the 49th degree of northern latitude to the Pacific Ocean, while the latter wishes to pursue that parallel no farther than where it will strike the great north-easternmost branch of the Oregon or Columbia, and then to follow that river to the sea, reserving for British subjects, in common with American citizens, the free navigation of the whole channel of the stream. At this stage of the negotiation the further prosecution of it appears to have been suspended.

In the correspondence between Mr. Adams and Mr. Rush, it is gratifying to perceive that territorial rights of the country were maintained with a full knowledge of particulars, and with great ability in argument.

Rail Roads.—New-York the first in Canals, is about to be the first in Rail Roads, among the states of the Union. Stephen Van Rensselaer and G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esqrs, have petitioned the Legislature of New York for the charter of a company to erect a railroad between the Mohawk and Hudson rivers, which the great Erie Canal now crosses, to obviate the difficulty and loss of time in passing the canal from Schenectady to Albany, the consequence of a great number of locks and circuitous route. The line taken in passing on the canal between the two places is stated to be frequently two days, while on the rail road, passengers and goods may be carried in a few hours—the distance we believe is only 16 or 18 miles by the turnpike, the route, probably, of the contemplated rail road—and the expense will not be greater than that on the canal.—*Balt. Pat.*

CAPTAIN SYMMES.

Our countryman, Captain Symmes, at the last advices, was in Washington city. On the evening of the 18th of Feb he delivered a lecture in explanation of his theory, at Mr. Carns's hall room. About two hundred persons were present. The President, the Secretary of State, and other distinguished men, made part of the auditory. The subject excited very considerable interest among the men of information, and was in all considered plausible and ingenious. Capt. Symmes lectured at Hagerstown and Frederick to very respectable audiences. As an evidence of the general good feelings towards Capt. Symmes, it may be stated, that steam boats, stages and tavern keepers from Cincinnati to Washington, with one consent, refused to receive from him any compensation, all deemed it their duty to contribute their proportion towards aiding the objects he had in view. He was in Washington on the 21th of February, in excellent health and fine spirits. His stay there was uncertain.

Tobacco.—By the salutary code of Connecticut Blue Laws, the use of tobacco was prohibited to all under the age of twenty—one; and not to be used by those who were older, unless "they had been accustomed thereto," or unless one skilled in physic should give a certificate that the use thereof was necessary; and even then a license was necessary from the court. And after being thus fortified with documents, it was ordered that no man within the colony should take any tobacco, publicly in the street, highways or barn-yards, or upon training days, in any open places, under the penalty of six pence for each offence against this order, in any of the particulars thereof.—This law ought never to have been repealed; or rather, the law against kissing should have been so modified that no girl should have been forced, unless she allowed herself to be kissed by a tobacco chewer.

N. Y. Spec.

It is confidently stated that half an ounce of powdered brimstone will instantly exterminate a chimney on fire by being thrown upon the burning coal on the hearth.

Dr. McCulloch has pointed out a superior method of cleaning and improving the surface of gold trinkets; he directs the trinkets to be boiled in water of ammonia, which dissolves the metallic copper of the alloy to a certain depth, and leaves a surface of pure gold.

We understand that Commodore Porter has determined to enter into the Mexican service. At our last advices he was taking leave of his friends in Washington, preparatory to his leaving that city for Mexico, which he expects to do in a few days.

John Press

To Wash Woollen Goods.—The art of washing woollen things so as to prevent them from shrinking is one of the many desiderata in domestic economy worthy of being recorded—and it is therefore with satisfaction that we now explain this simple process to our readers. All descriptions of woollen goods should be well washed with soap in very hot water, and as soon as the article has been cleansed, instantly immerse it in cold water; let it be wrung and hung up to dry, *volatim est.*

Singular and melancholy occurrence.

Capt. Wise of the brig Commodore Preble, from New York has communicated to us the following interesting circumstances, relative to a young man who shipped with him in New York, in order that his relations may be apprized of his unhappy fate. His name was Samuel de Motts his age about 22. On the second night of the voyage he commenced praying aloud, getting on his knees, and begging the crew to pray with or for him. He informed Capt. W. who interrogated him on his distress of mind, that two angels had appeared to him and told him he must die in two days from that time—and he would therefore pass the interval in prayer when the ship's duty would permit him. At 2 o'clock on Friday morning (the day to which he had alluded) he was missing after a most strict search, and there is no doubt of his having been lost overboard.

Capt. Wise states that this young man exhibited no signs of insanity—performed all the duties required of him with alacrity, and enjoyed the confidence and good opinion of all on board. We sincerely sympathize with his relations, who we understand are respectable citizens of New York.

Charlestown Courier.

Accident.—We learn by the Paragon, that the Ramapo had burst her boiler, by which accident two or three of the hands were severely scalded. The Fort Adams was towing the Ramapo down.

In the early part of youth, and long before judgment is mature, the memory is often very tenacious, even when no pains have been taken to improve it; and there are instances of men, who, reading too much, and overloading their memories, have fallen into a state of weakness, little short of insanity. That too much learning may make one mad, is an old opinion; and

NARRATIVE.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE, TUESDAY.

Every circumstance relating to this extraordinary man will be read with interest.

About 30 years ago, as the writer received the narrative from Capt. Thomas Bryan, of Kentucky, said Bryan was employed as a surveyor of Virginia Military lands N. W. of the Ohio river. While employed to complete a chain of surveys extending from the head waters of Brush creek to those of Paint creek, (now the central part of the state of Ohio) his provisions became scant, and at length entirely exhausted. He directed his hunter (who had been successful on a recent excursion) to make another attempt to procure sustenance, and to meet him at a particular point then designated, where after closing the labour of the day he should encamp with his hunter and mule. The hunter towards evening became exhausted with hunger, they were in the heart of a solitary wilderness, and every circumstance was calculated to produce the greatest dejection of spirit; after making great exertions to reach the point designated, where they were to encamp, upon their arrival they met their hunter, who had been again unsuccessful. Feeling for himself and comrades, every emotion of a noble heart, he declared that he had used every exertion to procure food, but found every attempt fruitless; that the whole forest appeared to him to be entirely destitute of both birds and beasts. Under the awful apprehensions of starvation, he knew that it would be a vain attempt to reason the settlement; he trembled and shed tears! Capt. Bryan at this critical juncture, felt his spirits raised at the recollection of his desperate situation, to thrust his hands into the earth, and ordered his men to prepare a camp, and to make a good fire, he seized the gun and ammunition of the unsuccessful hunter and hurried on in pursuit of game, the weather had become exceedingly cold, for it was in the dead of winter; every ravine was frozen and he had not proceeded far before he discovered three elk making in a direction towards him. He succeeded in killing two of them, and shortly after a bear. He then ordered his men, and ordered all his game to be carried to the camp. No one but those similarly situated, can imagine the feelings experienced on such an occasion.

But dreadful as the situation of the surveyor and his men might appear, there were others who were threatened with the same alarming distress. Three or four Indians, who had been out on a hunting excursion, bearing the report of Capt. Bryan's gun, made immediately in that direction, and had arrived at the camp before Capt. B. returned. On his return they informed him, as well as they could (some of them could speak a little English) of their wretched situation; they informed him that for three days the whole company had subsisted on one elk, and that was exhausted. They described the absence of the game, in the language of the hunter, as if the very woods were destitute of both birds and beasts. They were informed by Capt. B. that he had a plenty for himself, his men, and themselves. He requested them to fix their camp, make a good fire, and then to assist him in skinning the bear and the two elk, which were now brought into camp, and then to cut, carve and cook for themselves. Their very looks indicated the joy that they now felt; nor did they spare the provisions. Their hunger was great and as often as one round was served up, captain Bryan insisted on their partaking of more, until they were fully satisfied; when they began to prepare for rest. A fine tall dignified Indian then approached Capt. B's camp; Capt. B. states rather young in appearance than otherwise. The very gracefully stepped up to Capt. B. (who was now reclining in his camp on account of much affliction from the rheumatism in his knee from the recent exposure) and informed him that the old man in his camp was a chief; that he

felt under such great obligations, to the great and good spirit for so signal an interposition to their favor, that he was about to make a prayer, and address the good spirit, and thank him. That it was the custom on such occasions for the Indians to stand up in their camp; that his chief requested the Captain and his men to conform in like manner by standing upon their camp. The Captain replied, that his men would all conform, and order should be preserved; but as he was afflicted he should be compelled to keep his seat—but this was not to be misinterpreted into disrespect. The Captain remarked to me, that the himself was not a religious man, that a man of feelings—The old chief raised himself upon his feet, as did those around him, and lifting his hands commenced his prayer, and thanksgiving, and such an address to Duty, on such an occasion, as far as I could understand him, I never heard before flow from mortal lips. The tone, modulation of his voice, and gestures, all corresponded to make a very deep impression upon us. In the course of his thanksgiving, as I gazed on the Indians, I recapitulated the deplorable situation in which they were so recently placed, the awful horrors of starvation with which they were threatened, the vain attempts they had made to procure food, until He, the Great and Good Spirit, had sent that good white man, and had crowned his exertions with success, and so directed him and them to meet and to find plenty. Who can fully describe the abundant overflows of a grateful heart! He continued in this vehement strain for about half an hour when, remarked Capt. B. "my own men reflecting on their own recent situation respecting what had taken place, and beholding the gratitude of a child of the forest, feeling the same sensations, they were melted down in tenderness, it not into tears."

The person who so gracefully addressed Capt. B. in behalf of his chief, was Tecumseh. A WESTERN PIONEER.

Newport, Ky. Jan. 1826.
Tecumseh, the son of Black-fish, Mr. Kelly, of Ohio Co. Ky. a Baptist preacher, and a man of integrity, informed the writer in 1821, was a sprightly boy, very dexterous with his bow and arrow, very active, and quite discriminating in his judgment. Mr. Kelly was taken prisoner, when making salt at the Little Licks, in 1779, and, Cal. Boone and about thirty others, and resided five years with the Indians. Was with them when Boone made his escape, and was himself then not more than 16 years of age. He, if I remember correctly lived in Black-fish's family, and knew Tecumseh and his brother the prophet, when about 10 or 12 years of age. He states that he was then called Tecumseh, (the shooting star). Of course at the time of his death in 1813, he could not have been much more than about 45 or 46 years of age. The writer heard Tecumseh speak in council in 1807, and then took down a short sketch of his speech, which went the rounds of the newspapers, of his mighty mind what came to pass—that the Indians were as capable of carrying on their intrigues as the whites, and that Tecumseh would be the cause of trouble. Tecumseh was about six feet high, spare and slender made, a small head, high cheek, small but piercing eyes. When roused or animated in debate, the veins of his retreating forehead would swell to an unusual size. He was graceful in his address; but reserved in his manners. His whole deportment manifested a great, but an ambitious man. PIONEER.

LITERARY.

THE PRIZES.

"At what we sing, some warriors will smile;
While some, alas! will sigh."
Even we, ourselves, feel the influence of the expression contained in our motto. For, although we smilingly tender our "sister crown," and extend the warm hand of congratulation to those who have succeeded, yet we also come prepared to console with such of our valued correspondents as feel disappointed.

Before, however, we bestow our praise, or give advice, it will be but an act of kindness towards all the candidates, to announce the determination of the Committee. These gentlemen have sacrificed a considerable portion of time, and spared no pains, in weighing the merits of the different productions, and thus they give their award:

To our correspondent P. of this city, for the best moral tale, twenty dollars.

To Mrs. HARRIET MUZZY, of this city, for the second best moral tale, twenty dollars.

To E. of this city, for the best poem, thirty dollars.

To Mrs. A. M. WELLS, of Boston, for the second best poem, twenty dollars.

With all the eagerness of literary-office keepers—but with a greater share of sincerity—do we call upon the fortunate persons to come forth, and receive the medal of merit. At the same time, we beg to praise them for their admirable papers; and tell them, if they are gratified with our bounty, we are thankful for their works.

And, now, for the soothing balm and the kind word to all those who may experience a feeling of disappointment. We well remember, "when life was young" and bitters little known to us, how poignantly we felt the silence of persons to whom we had presented our compositions—we considered ourselves neglected, if public notice were not taken of them—and believed there was design to stop our talents and chill our warm thoughts. But, a perusal of our youthful productions, and a more extensive knowledge of books have taught us, we ourselves alone were faulty. And yet, let it not be considered true, that it is hard to climb

"The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar!"

many a flower can be easily reared, if the planter do not mind the pleasant labour of nurturing and watching the seed he sows. In the cultivation of the mind, "Labor ipse volupetas." We must consider too, that a good character at the Olympia, might have lost a first race but it would not check him from striving again for "the crown of olive."

We ask our numerous correspondents to continue sending their valuable communications—and if they do not lose sight of their own abilities, we will not lose sight of our liberality. And let them ponder well upon these truths, from the great philosopher, Locke. "We are born with faculties and powers capable almost of any thing, such at least as would carry us farther than can easily be imagined; but it is only the exercise of those powers which gives us ability and skill in any it leads towards perfection."

The prize poem will be published in number and the moral tale will follow in New York

